



SUNKEN ROSE GARDEN—LACOMBE NURSERIES
Showing Driveway Planting, Border Planting, Sunken Rose Garden, and Lily Pool. Three Months After Planting.

CONDENSED PLANTERS' GUIDE

THE LACOMBE NURSERIES

GROWERS OF THE FINEST TREES AND SHRUBS IN WESTERN CANADA
LACOMBE, : : ALBERTA

Make an Outdoor Living Room of Your Yard

Your Landscape Plantings Increase in Value Year by Year—They are Safe and Paying Investments

The Back Yard Becomes the "Outdoor Living Room"

The back-yard was once a neglected and often unsightly part of the grounds. Today this back-yard is no longer wasted but is improved and beautified so that it adds greatly to the pleasures and enjoyments of the household—it becomes the family's "Outdoor Living Room."

Plantings Bring Privacy

To encourage use and enjoyment the yard should have seclusion from the public. This needed privacy is gained through suitable plantings placed along the boundary lines of the lot. An open, central lawn area,

banked in and protected by a colorful border of shrubs, evergreens, and flowering plants creates a yard that invites use and gives healthful recreation in the out-of-doors.

Your Yard Should Have Both Beauty and Comfort

Within the border of taller plants there are ideal spots for those flowers that you particularly love—from the tulips of early spring to the hardy asters that date October's frosts. You can have the beauty and fragrance of flowers all season through in the well-planned plantings of the modern yard.

Children play safely in this protected yard, free from the dangers of the street, while the adults find ease

and comfort in such furnishings as lawn chairs, seats, tables, and garden houses. The outdoor living room serves every member of the family.

Use Our Plan-by-Mail Service

Our out-of-town customers can enjoy the advantages of our skilled designers' suggestions through a special "plan-by-mail service."

Send us a sketch plan of your property showing the position of the house, the walks, trees and other features with measurements indicated. We will suggest ways of improving and beautifying your grounds so that you will get just the results that you would like.

What Makes the Grounds Beautiful

IT is the design that counts with the proper planting and maintenance. Design means everything—it embodies provision for satisfying every requirement of form, pattern, texture, and color.

But with the plant world it is different than in any other. Plants have to grow—some of them for many years—before they fulfill their part in the design. That is why the problem is more difficult than with the decorator who can work with pigments in paints, colors in textiles, rugs and floors, and create his picture in a permanent, substantial form, immediately.

The first requisite, then, for old homes or new, is to have a plan for the grounds. The plan is aught but a record of a carefully developed idea, an organization of the grounds into a pleasing scheme in which walks, drives, open areas, plants, etc., all play their proper part. It is simply a recorded program to follow out.

In this plan there are certain plantings which establish the framework of the plan, and establish lines. This planting should be done first.

If the house is brand new it is important to get the framework planting done first. This constitutes the background and screen plantings, and separates the different portions of the grounds, as well as the lot from the neighbors. Where no trees are present these should be provided in the first planting program. The larger they can be, the better.

Then after all the planting is done, the picture is yet to be made. Beauty

is found in the grounds only when they are properly maintained and the plants are properly trained. Trimness and neatness play an immense part. One of the outstanding qualities of the place illustrated on page one is undoubtedly its trimness and neatness.

And so, realizing that, beauty in the development of the grounds is both a matter of starting right, then going right. Each particular place has its own opportunities and advantages. The degree to which these are recognized and developed will influence the results and often spell the difference between the just ordinary and the unusual.

Thus we see that beautiful grounds do not "just happen," but are made possible by, first, a well thought out plan; second, the placing of the background plantings, trees, flowers, etc.; and lastly the maintenance of the whole to keep it trim.

Don't Overlook Design

GARDENING, to many people, is a matter of successfully growing a certain number of plants. Proper attention to growing material is important, of course, but no matter how beautifully the flowers bloom or how luxuriant the foliage remains, if they have not been placed in artistic arrangement their real beauty and charm is lost. Garden design consists of proper relationship between the outdoor living room and the rooms indoors; the judicious distribution of masses in the garden; the thoughtful placing of interesting features and the harmonious arrangement of flowers to bring out their lovely colors most effectively. Don't overlook the added pleasure and beauty you will gain from a well designed garden.

Follow a Plan

NO MATTER how simple or pretentious your grounds are to be, a plan made before the work is commenced will be your greatest aid in achieving a charming outdoor living room where beauty and comfort abound. A plan will act as a sort of measuring rod for future activities; it will prevent needless errors and changes, and it will enable you to check over that which has already been accomplished. Complete your

plans now before the planting season starts.

Every Farm, Town, and City Should Have a Landscape Design

MORE and more people are awakening to the desire for properly planned yards and lawns, parks, recreation grounds, etc. In drafting a landscape plan you will find us second to none. We are graduates in Landscape Designing, and are competent to prepare a plan for you for any planting, whether it be for a small lot or a large park, absolutely free of charge.

Try Gardening for Health and Happiness

IF YOU have ever looked upon gardening as work you have a pleasant awakening to experience. For pure unadulterated joy and fun, and for the most pleasant fatigue you have ever felt, try gardening. There is nothing that our hands or our muscles can do that brings the same satisfaction and the same feeling of real accomplishments as the labors we perform in the gardens of our home. Here we work hand-in-hand with Nature. Generous and prolific in her gifts of fruit and beauty, Nature asks that we make the most of these gifts by helping her to produce them even finer and to place them in suitable and harmonious array—and nature pays us liberally for our gardening and our help by bringing us greater health and keener joy in living.



Scotch Pine. Description on page 4.

We
are proud of
the reputation we have
made of giving our customers a

SQUARE DEAL

We give you what you pay
for; the finest hardy
plants plus personal
attention
and service

PERSONAL WORD



WE ARE SURE you will find this handbook more helpful than ever before. As in the past, we have endeavored to eliminate inferior varieties, adding newer and rarer sorts that are really desirable.

The descriptions are brief, but we believe they are accurate, and that the plants will fully justify them when properly cared for.

We thank the people who have so generously patronized us in the past and so kindly expressed approval, not only of the quality of our stock, but also of our methods of packing, and assure them that our standards of quality and thorough packing are even higher now than ever.

You are Invited to Plan a Visit to Our Nurseries

Our Nurseries are always open to the public, and Mr. MacDonald, Sr., Manager of the Growing Department, will welcome you and be glad to show the thousands of trees, shrubs, fruits, and flowers we are producing on the open Prairie. You will see much to interest you and you will be proud and delighted to see what a wonderful Nursery the West has produced, through your patronage and co-operation.

Our Stock is Not Irrigated

Trees grown on irrigated land make a quick growth in the nursery, but the texture of the bark is open and porous, and when planted out under conditions such as are met with on the prairies, will be liable to kill back through excess loss of moisture. Non-irrigated stock will generally be stockier in the stem, due to the slower growth, their texture is more com-

pact and they have from force of nature been obliged to develop a bigger and better root system in order to obtain the necessary moisture. Trees from non-irrigated land will more readily transplant on the prairies, where water is not available.

We are constantly in touch with the experimental farms and foreign growers, as well as experimenting ourselves for new varieties of merit, and all varieties are given a thorough trial in our Nurseries before being offered to the public.

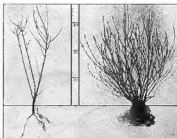
Our organization consists of a staff of tree experts, whose wide knowledge and experience enable them to give you accurate information and service.

Prices

SMALLER and cheaper plants than ours are always being offered. But with plants as with everything else, they cost what they are worth. Frankly, we don't aim to supply the needs of all gardeners. Our customers have asked us for a thoroughly dependable finished product, having the least loss of plants and time. If you are looking for these sort of plants, we shall be most happy to serve you.

Insuring Your Satisfaction

AND now a last word. A request in fact. All our plants are packed painstakingly. But, if at any time, anything, no matter what, that you get from Lacombe Nurseries fails to arrive in A-No. 1 condition, we will assume the entire responsibility. Don't just stay discontented. Write us a personal letter at once. The cheerful prompt way we make adjustments at our expense, you will find but verifies what we have said about our Selling satisfaction, and not just plants.



RIGHT:—Ample spacing, good soil and frequent cultivation—the Lacombe Nursery way of growing shrubs—productive bushy, well-branched plants.

LEFT:—Crowded rows and lack of culture makes for denser, poorer rooted stock with little chance for giving satisfaction.

It costs more to produce bushy plants, but they're a better "buy" even though they cost a little more.

Evergreens

It is hard to realize that an evergreen takes such a long time to grow in the nursery. Evergreens with properly developed roots take from six to eight years, or longer, to reach a height of two feet. They will, however, make rapid progress when planted by you, because a substantial root system is already developed. Some evergreens are propagated by grafts, like the Koster Blue Spruce, so that the strain may remain true. By the time you receive an evergreen from us, it may have been transplanted three or four times. The more often it is transplanted, the more fibrous the root system becomes and the more shapely the top. It doesn't pay to plant a cheap evergreen because, even if it grows well, unless it has had the proper care in the nursery, it will never make a really beautiful tree. We specialize in growing evergreens. The



soil that they are grown on is sufficiently clayey so that they can be dug whole root, earth and all. Burlap is sewn right on the ball of earth, holding it on the roots. Burlap should be removed when it is planted. Always insist on balled and burlapped evergreens. They cost a little more, but they are sure. Evergreens are planted Spring and Fall, and even after heavy frost.

Since the evergreens retain their foliage continuously throughout the

year, they have a value not possessed by other trees. Throughout the Prairie Provinces, where the winters are long, their cheerful color, in contrast with the snow, is a continual source of pleasure. Their attractiveness is none the less certain during the summer months, as their dense masses of color give a decided additional beauty to the grounds. It is impossible to describe here the beauty and utility of the aristocratic Koster Silver Blue, the Colorado, and White Spruces.

WHITE SPRUCE.—The White Spruce is the hardiest of all species, symmetrical, compact, and bushy of growth. The very smallest trees grow round, sturdy, and compact. As the tree grows and develops, it continues to carry this particular style of growth and gradually becomes the most compact-growing specimen of the Spruce family; even in old trees the lower branches are retained, thus forming a close ground cover. The foliage varies from green to a bluish tinge, and all trees are remarkable for their bright, fresh color.

KOSTER BLUE SPRUCE.—"The aristocrat of trees." Undoubtedly the most attractive of the Blue Spruces. Absolutely hardy. Foliage is silvery blue with better species densely crowded on the branches. Grown originally from grafts in Holland. The Koster Spruce we offer have been growing in our nurseries for over five years and have been ground annually until they are specimen trees. While this means much more expense to us, than is occasioned by the usual practice of shipping direct to customers as soon as received from Holland, we must compensate prices and also supply our

patrons with larger, stronger, more perfect specimens of this beautiful Silver Blue Evergreen.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE MINERS.—This noble, hardy species from the Rocky Mountains is one of the most striking and ornamental of the Spruces. It is a dwarf, pyramidal, symmetrical pyramidal tree with stiff pointed foliage, the needles being very thickly borne on the stems. Cones are 3 or 4 inches long. Its beautiful color ranges from a light silvery blue to a dark silver blue. The tones of the selected silver blue shades are called "Shiners" and because of their scarcity and unusual beauty have a much higher value than the common blue or green spruces. When delivered in the spring all look alike and it takes a year or one after transplanting for the "Shiners" to get back their silver plumage.

GREEN COLORADO SPRUCE.—This green form of Picea pungens is just as hardy and has the same strong, sturdy, upright growth as its more showy brother, the "Shiner." The foliage of our Green Colorado Spruce is bluish green. It differs from the Colorado Blue Spruce Shiner only in color.

PINUS, Pine

Perhaps the best-known and most popular of all evergreens, these noble cool are adaptable to many purposes. They are unusually symmetrical in their earlier years and develop a rugged strength with age that is comparable only to that of the oaks.

LODGE-POLE PINE.—It has proven a satisfactory pine for ornamental purposes in the Prairie

provinces, being more attractive than the Jack Pine, *Pinus Banksiana*.

MUGHO PINE.—A true dwarf type, in a very rounded, compact, with good dark green color which it retains throughout the winter. There are many strains on the market which are not the genuine dwarf variety. Our stock is grown from carefully selected seed, and rarely grows over three feet high. Hardy and valuable where long-growing evergreens are desired. Misused by spread, not height.

SCOTCH PINE.—Known in Scotland as "Bon's Fir." This variety makes rapid growth and is hardy on our plains. The facility with which it may be grown on almost any soil renders it a great favorite. Trees planted 50 years ago are still thriving. A beautiful, quick growing evergreen, suitable to plant as a specimen or for wind-break purposes. Take one tip and plant now to plant a few of these trees next season.

CREEPING JUNIPER

CREEPING JUNIPER.—Very low, trailing form with soft blue foliage in spring, changing to rich purple in the fall. Thrives on many slopes and does equally well in partial shade.

BALSAM FIR.—The fragrant Christmas Tree of the North Woods, whose bluish is a beautiful dark green. We have a fair supply of strong, sturdy plants useful for the lawn or in the border.

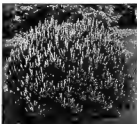
SIBERIAN LARCH.—The Siberian Larch is a very distinct species, being of a very spreading habit, a great contrast to the European, which is of pyramidal form. It is well worth planting where one has a good collection of conifers.



Koster Blue Spruce



White Spruce



Mugho Pine



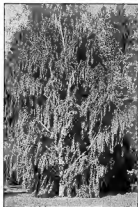
Green Ash

DECIDUOUS TREES

THERE is a vast army of beautiful trees which shed their leaves in the autumn. Among them are trees suitable for planting along streets and boundary lines, trees for woodlands and capes, for groves and for specimens, or merely to shade a corner of the back yard. Almost all of them are gorgeous when their leaves turn color in autumn and display an intricate and interesting pattern of bare branches against the winter sky.

Except that their roots are not balled and burlapped, the method of handling and planting them is the same as for evergreens. They should be well watered the first season and firmly staked so that they will not sway in the wind.

MOUNTAIN ASH.—(Also called the Mountain Tree). An ornamental tree from 20 to 25 ft. high. During May and June the trees are covered with long heads of white flowers 4 to 6 inches across. These are followed by clusters of bright orange and red berries which remain after the leaves have fallen. This tree is well adapted to lawn planting.



Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch

as it is ornamental throughout the season. Its compact, pyramidal foliage is soft and handsome in appearance and at a fine shade of green.

GREEN ASH.—25 to 30 ft. Norman M. Root, B.S.A., F.F., Chief of the Dominion Tree-Planting Section, in *Forestry Branch Bulletin*, No. 1, makes this statement: "From the planting that has already been done it appears that the Ash is hardly all over the West. It is a tree that may be used successfully for pioneer plantings in windbreaks or shelter-belts, mixed with Kluge, Elm, or other suitable kinds. As an summer tree it is very satisfactory, having a naturally sprightly growth, and requiring but little pruning. From past experience the Ash proves to be the most generally suitable for planting in any part of the West. Its mixture with other species its growth is rapid and strong."

MANITOBA MAPLE.—(Also called Box Elder). 25 to 30 ft. The Manitoba Maple is native to the Prairie Provinces. It is of particular value in shelter-belt plantings. It grows rapidly and makes a dense shade in perfect the shortest time of any tree that can be planted except the Poplar. Its leaves develop so rapidly that it needs to be pruned often to prevent it from becoming scrubby.

NORTHWEST POPLAR.—10 to 35 ft. This is a distinct variety of Poplar native to the Turtle Mountains of North Dakota and to the Rocky Mountains of Western Canada. Fred Walden of North Dakota Agricultural College states that it is a natural cross between the Boies of Ghent and the White Poplar. It rivals the Cottonwood in growth and hardiness, but possesses superior foliage and a better wood. It has a beautiful leaf somewhat resembling that of the Boies of Ghent. It is hardy, has a beautiful appearance and grows more than the other Poplars. It is not nearly as subject to Poplar canker as are the other poplars. It is the best Poplar for city or farm planting.

RUSSIAN POPLAR.—30 to 35 ft. This poplar is of Russian (Siberian) origin and belongs to the Luteola variety. Professor Bailey in his *Cyclopedia of Horticulture*, describes it as follows: "A very rapid growing and hardy tree with a strong central leader, and a very dense foliage. Siberia." We find that this tree is especially hardy throughout Western Canada, it and the Northwest Poplar are more hardy than the Cottonwood because they do not shed cotton and are more deeply in form.

LAUREL LEAF WILLOW.—Shrub or small tree 15 to 30 feet high. Branches distinct color, leaves large elliptic to broadly oblanceolate. The Laurel is the most beautiful and striking of the willows. The dark, rich, greenish surface of the leaves with their silvery backs attract favorable attention.

RUSSIAN GOLDEN WILLOW.—20 to 25 ft. We have not found this Willow generally so hardy as the Laurel Leaf Willow. While we do not recommend that the major part of Willows planted should be Golden Willows we do believe that this variety has a value because of its bright golden yellow bark which provides a pleasing color contrast in the winter time.

ELM.—40 to 50 ft. The White or American Elm is undoubtedly one of the best broad-leaved trees for general planting. On heavy, moist soil this tree attains a large size. The trees live to a great age and are noted for their graceful and majestic appearance. It is one of the choicest avenue trees available and probably the leading shade tree for lawn planting. Its wide-spreading and overhanging branches give shade without obstructing the view. While Poplar and Manitoba Maple are planted for immediate effect, Elm and Ash should be planted for permanent growth.

BIRCH

This is a small family of trees with a grace and charm all their own. Mostly used as lawn specimens or in effective positions upon the grounds; they are also splendid mingled with other varieties in open woodlands, and the light-colored bark is beautiful grouped at the edge of a shelter or lawn.

SILVER BIRCH.—A further ornamental tree. When young the bark is dark brown (sometimes almost black), but even many people so question the variety, but as it develops, the trunk becomes white, with a lower greenish band and large handsome leaves. It grows well in northern latitudes and is very effective when planted in a group.

CUT-LEAF WEEPING BIRCH.—This magnificent tree is, without question, the most popular and the most pleasant of all deciduous or so-called weeping trees. It is a tall, slender tree, yet with vigorous growth. It has an erect central trunk, somewhat pyramidal in shape, with graceful, drooping branches and glimmering silvery-white bark. The foliage is fine, thin, dense and delicately cut, and of a beautiful shade of green. The whole tree presents a soft and delightful effect not found in any other hardy ornamental tree.



American Elm

OAK

NORTH DAKOTA BURR OAK.—This is one of the most permanent and beautiful of our native trees, but rather difficult to transplant. Green well in shelter of other trees.

CARAGANA.—(Siberian Tree). Caragana was introduced by the Canadian Government from Siberia. For ornamental growth this very hardy shrub cannot be equalled in the Canadian Northwest. In the spring, it bears forth with a mass of bright golden blossoms. Its fine green foliage over bronze colored bark gives it a peculiarly striking and pleasing effect. It is very transplanted. It is the best hedge to screen the garden for it does not obstruct the soil, but being a legume, rather twist it up. It is used extensively in city lawns, hedges and park plantings, and in the shelter-belt for the prairie farm house.

(Continued on page 6)



Mountain Ash



Flowering Crab—Bush Form

THE FLOWERING CRABS

Three beautiful spring flowering trees exceed best as individual specimens on the lawn.

CARAGANA CHAMELAGU.—A standard grafted tree, producing reddish yellow flowers.

CARAGANA FRUITESCENS.—Tree flowering.

WEEPING CARAGANA.—Imported grafted standard. Splendid weeping form.

CARAGANA LORBERGII.—A variety with deeply cut fern-like leaves. Standard tree grafted.



Caragana Chamelagu. A fine dwarfed tree for a lawn specimen

DECIDUOUS, ORNAMENTAL, AND FLOWERING SHRUBS

INDIVIDUALLY or collectively, shrubs are an important feature in the adornment of any grounds. As specimens, and allowed space for symmetrical development, their grace and beauty appears to perfection. In groups they can be made to emphasize some feature on the lawn, to screen the garage, the laundry yard, or to shield the porch and relieve the strong stiff lines of the foundation walls. Along borders of the lawn, on banks and slopes, along walks and drives and in corners, collections of shrubs may be gathered that will give a succession of bloom from the opening of Spring until Autumn. The Autumn color which the leaves of many varieties assume sets the lawn ablaze at that season. The brilliant berries of some sorts tempt the birds to linger, and together with the bright bark of such shrubs as the Dogwood, give a tints color even to the gray landscape of winter. (No second grades.)

SYRINGA, Lilac

Again we come upon a family of shrubs so familiar to require description; but who could describe their aroma and beauty anyway! Their nobility and a haunting sense of romance and memory about the Lilac that make them almost enchanted things. They are a necessary part of every planting.

LILAC VILLOSA.—A stout-branched shrub with bright green foliage like that of the white fringe tree. The flowers, which are born in panicles, are light purple in bud, very white when open, and very fragrant. Valuable for late blooming. Also good for hedging.

LILAC PERSIAN.—A fine, slender branched, lower growing member of the Lilac family. It is more graceful in growth than the Purple or White Lilacs. The leaves are narrow and pointed, and a rich green shade. The flowers are pale lavender in broad clusters 3 to 4 inches long. The plants bloom longer than do the common Lilacs. They also bloom at an earlier age.

LILAC JOSIKEA (Hungaria). The husband of all Lilacs, narrow green, upright or tree Lilac. This variety does not redden. Will thrive and bloom under adverse conditions. May be planted on the north side of buildings or in the shade of large trees.

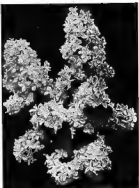
Foliage of somewhat lighter green than other varieties of Lilac. The flowers are purple. Another good point is its flower is that it blooms about ten days later than common purple varieties, therefore escaping any late frost. The foliage attains the height of from 3 to 10 feet. A wonderful asset to any lawn or park when other heavy planting is desired.

COMMON WHITE LILAC. (Vulgaris). Similar to S. vulgaris, with white flowers a week earlier than those of any other variety. It is also desirable for a flowering hedge or a bold clump.

COMMON LILAC. (Vulgaris). The best known of all Lilacs. It is a strong, vigorous, upright shrub, with dark green foliage and large clusters of very fragrant purplish flowers in May. A desirable plant for a flowering hedge or large masses.

GRAFTED HYBRID LILACS

"Those who have never seen the French Grafted Lilacs cannot realize what a wealth of new beauty has been developed in this old-fashioned shrub. The size of the purple blossoms has been enlarged until some of them are occasionally eleven inches long. And moreover, they bloom as little plants less than two feet high, instead of waiting until they are large bushes. This improvement has all been done while retaining the perfect hardness and delightful fragrance of the old shrub. The foliage stands all other lilac foliage in regard to appearance. These plants grow from five to seven feet high. For a number of years we have been raising out in our nurseries the different varieties of French Grafted Lilac and can recommend the following as being absolutely hardy. The following plants have been growing in our nurseries from



Hybrid French Grafted Lilacs

about to five years, after being grafted as grafts and are heavy, well branched bushes.

LILAC CHAI. X.—Single flowers of glowing red-violet, borne in large, loose panicles in great abundance. A very valuable variety.

LILAC CONGO.—Single, deep purplish red.

LILAC HUGO KOSTER.—Large, single flowers in loose, open clusters, deep red-purple in the bud, varying in color and lavender when fully open. An extremely handsome variety.

LILAC MADAME LEMONE.—Medium-sized, narrow, compact clusters of double, pure white flowers. One of the most dependable of this color.

LILAC MARIE LEGRAYE.—Large, single, informal flowers in loose, open clusters varying from ivory to snow-white. A luscious, popular old variety.

LILAC MICHAEL BUCHNER.—Medium-sized, double flowers in long, narrow clusters varying from dark blue to pale lilac blue.

LILAC S. DE LUD. SPAETH.—Large, single flowers in slender, symmetrical clusters, dark grayish purple without and rich dark purple within. One of the most fine flowering and handsomest of the dark Lilacs with single flowers.



Villosa Lilac



Spiraea Van Houttei

SPIRÆA

Of all the flowering shrubs available for our gardens none are so universally popular nor offer us so great a variety of flower and form as the shrubby Spiræas. The varieties we list are all perfectly hardy and will readily adapt themselves to almost any soil or situation. Some of the more compact growing Spiræas are excellent subjects for hedges while those of looser growth are better either as single specimens or massed in shrubberies.

SPIRÆA ALBA.—The Meadow Sweet is a shrub which is very useful for ornamental planting, especially in damp situations. It grows from 4 to 5 feet high and flowers in summer when there are few shrubs in bloom. The flowers are small and white, but become in profusion panicles. *Spiræa Billardii* is very similar to above in habit but has rose-pink flowers.

SPIRÆA ANTHONY WATERER.—A very free-flowering, compact shrub, with bright crimson flowers in loose, flat heads. The foliage is often variegated with crimson, white, and yellow, especially in spring and sometimes tinged with pink. Makes a desirable low flowering hedge.

SPIRÆA ARGUTA.—(Japon Quince). The Arguta has perhaps one of the most satisfactory of the numerous Spiræas under test. The flowers are white and appear late in May. It is the hardiest of the improved White Spiræas. It is

the first to bloom. In early spring its flowers appear in clusters along the drooping, slender branches giving the appearance of a heavy snow. It is of special value in cemetery plantings. It is a most beautiful shrub, upright in habit or group plantings. Its narrow, bright green leaves become yellow and orange tints near the end of the season. The Arguta can often be planted effectively in front of *Spiræa V. H.* As its flowers begin to fade it seems to pass in the unfolding *Billardii* variety, thus giving six weeks of the much desired Spring bloom.

SPIRÆA VAN HOUTTEI.—(Sometimes called *Billardii* variety). This species is of upright growth with a foliage of rich green which later assumes pleasing autumnal coloring. Very graceful and ornamental when not in bloom. When covered with dense clusters of pure white flowers, the branches are weighted down nearly to the ground and the whole bush presents a mass of beautiful rich white. It begins to blossom about the time the *Spiræa Arguta* is through, thus giving a succession of similar bloom lasting for four weeks or more.

SPIRÆA BILLARDII.—A strong grower, upright in habit with red-bronze branches, dull green foliage and dense panicles of bright pink flowers. Blooms during July and August and occasionally during the fall.

SPIRÆA OPULIFOLIA.—Brilliant golden foliage.

SPIRÆA SORBIFOLIA.—(Sometimes called *Ash-leaved Spiræa*). A vigorous growing shrub with large handsome foliage resembling that of the *Bet. Ash*. The white flowers are borne in long spikes. The foliage appears very early in the spring. Flowers during July.

SPIRÆA FROEBELI.—Flowers bright rose red in flat clusters, produced during July and August. This is one of our finest Spiræas. Earliest in a bushy shrub. Foliage is dark green in the fall. Branches willowy. Should be in every garden.

COTONEASTER.—(Sometimes called *Siberian Point*). This is a dense growing shrub with dark green, glossy oval leaves. The flowers are followed in the autumn by dark red berries. After the leaves fall in the fall the foliage assumes a most attractive scarlet color. This plant is one of the earliest to leaf in the spring and one of the last to lose its foliage in the fall. It is one of the most beautiful, hardy and rapid growing varieties of the Maple family and should be more extensively used in plantings throughout the Pacific Provinces.

GINNALAN MAPLE.—A graceful shrub or small tree with handsome foliage turning bronze red in autumn. It is a hardy beautiful shrub tree which is being used by landscape architects for grouping and in higher hedges for screening out unsightly views. It is one of the most beautiful, hardy and rapid growing varieties of the Maple family and should be more extensively used in plantings throughout the Pacific Provinces.

HONEYSUCKLE.—(Lonicera Tartarica). One of the hardiest and most successful flowering shrubs for the Northwest. Bears a multitude of sweet scented blossoms in the spring. These are followed by orange and red berries which remain throughout the summer and fall, making it a highly ornamental shrub from spring until the winter. We have many thousands of these beautiful, hardy shrubs growing in our Nurseries in the pink and white flowering varieties.

SIBERIAN DOGWOOD.—One of the best shrubs for shady places. Also does well in full sunlight. Its clusters of small white flowers in early summer are very dainty and are followed in early fall by a profusion of which-berries making the shrub distinctly ornamental all midwinter. Its chief beauty, however, is its bark which takes bright colors in autumn exposures. Planted extensively for winter effect.

CUT-LEAF ELDER.—The leaves of this variety are fern-like in formation and the shrub is of a half-drooping habit. Loose clusters of lustrous white flowers are followed by thorny, black berries. With three in shade.

GOLDEN ELDER.—A variety of the European Elder with large, bright yellow foliage. White flowers appear in July in large, showy clusters. The most showy of all golden-leaved shrubs. Sometimes winter kills down to snow line but always starts up with a strong growth from near the ground and in a season is again as showy as a bed of yellow flowers.

RED ELDER.—This differs from Cut-Leaf Elder, chiefly, in that the berries are red when ripe instead of black.

SNOWBALL.—The old fashioned Snowball, its large globular clusters of pure white flowers in May and June have made it a commonplace

shrub in the gardens for many generations. While this bush will grow and bloom in most sections of the Pacific coast where winter grows moderate, it is not generally hardy.

CUT LEAVED SUMACH.—Good for planting in shady spots or massed underneath some taller growing sorts. They are particularly ornamental in late summer. Deeply cut, fern-like foliage. It is of spreading habit, with large, leafy, fern-like leaves which turn to a beautiful golden color in the fall.

FLOWERING CURRANT.—A native species with golden-yellow flowers in showy racemes. These have a spicy fragrance. The fruit is usually black but occasionally there is some yellow like that on the leaves.

TAMARIX.—A distinct type of shrub, having leaves somewhat like the juniper, covered with delicate pink flowers. While it may freeze back in winter it grows rapidly and is useful for grouping.

RUSSIAN OLIVE.—A showy shrub or small growing tree. It has silvery, star-like leaves about three inches long; light green above and silvery white beneath. Small yellow flowers. Used by landscape gardeners for heavy foliage contrast effects. It is also valuable for hedges.

ROSA RUBRIFOLIA.—Red-leaved rose. Slender, prostrate, purplish branches, covered with a bluish bloom. The foliage is bluish green, tinged with red. It is very effective as a colored shrub. Its flowers are tiny and very vivid pink, sparkling like stars.

FLOWERING ALMOND.—A medium sized bloomer, with pretty pink flowers. Very showy and hardy. Best type of flowering almond.

NANKING CHERRY.—Very fine ornamental shrub, dense foliage, pink flowers, followed by bright, scarlet fruit. (Described fully next page.)

SILVER-LEAF DOGWOOD.—*Cornus virginica*. A splendid addition to our list of shrubs suited to Western conditions. It is a variety of a somewhat slower growth than *Cornus Alba*. It grows about 4 feet in height. Its red bark makes it bright and attractive in the winter. Foliage is light green, becoming white or silvery. A striking plant when massed with other shrubbery.

AMERICAN BIRD CHERRY.—(May Day Tree). Resembles the double cherry but does not secrete. Introduced into this country by Prof. J. L. Budd from Eastern Siberia. The large green leaves and a wealth of white blossoms early in the spring makes this little tree decidedly ornamental. Grows 6 to 8 feet high and may be planted in the most exposed locations.

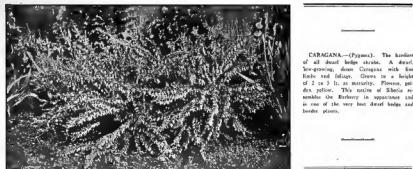
SIBERIAN CRAB.—The delicate pink and white blossom of the flowering Crab, followed in season by the small highly colored fruit which can be utilized for preserves, has already made this tree popular with all garden lovers. Height 5 to 6 feet. This is one of the best shrubs we have, and we can recommend it highly.



Honeysuckle



Golden Elder



CARAGANA.—(Pygmaea). The hardiest of all dwarf hedge shrubs. A dwarf, low-growing, dense Caragana with fine leaves and foliage. Grows to a height of 2 to 3 ft. at maturity. Flowers, golden yellow. This native of Siberia resembles the Barbary in appearance and is one of the very best dwarf hedge and border plants.

VINES AND CLIMBING PLANTS

VINES are the gardener's greatest aid in covering up mistakes and concealing ignorance in planning or constructing anything from a garage to a spite fence. They also mitigate the harshness of nature, throwing a mantle of beauty over dead trees, unsightly rocks, rough banks, but they have a more definite positive use, as well. They enhance the beauty of a wall of brick or stucco or stone and provide the only excuse for the lattice trellises and garden arbors which are so abundant in suburban areas. They are good-natured, sheltering, friendly plants and ought to be used generously wherever there is need for shade and comfort.

VIRGINIA CREEPER. A native vine, of rapid growth, with large luxuriant foliage, which in Autumn assumes the most gorgeous crimson and purple coloring.

SWEET AUTUMN CLEMATIS. *Clematis Texensis.* By far the best of the fall-blooming species. It thrives best in sunny situations, and will stand severe pruning in winter. A luxuriant grower and profuse bloomer with a beautiful glow. The flowers are medium-sized, very fragrant, and are borne in great profusion. Yellow.



Virginia Creeper

FRUIT TREES AND BUSHES

EVERY farm should contain an acre or so for an orchard to supply home needs, and every town lot has space for a few fruit bushes. More and more the people of Western Canada are coming to realize that they can raise hardy fruits themselves. With a suitable windbreak of trees or a good fence, it is surprising the number of varieties of fruit that may be grown. We grow and offer for sale only those varieties that have proved themselves hardy in Alberta.

APPLES

DUCHESS. *Duchess of Oldenburg.* Of Russian origin, hardy and of exceptionally vigorous growth. One of the best Affiliated Apples for the Prairie. Ripens early. Fruit large, beautifully striped, sub-acid. We recommend the Duchess as one of the finest varieties for the West.

HIBERNAL. Professeur Hénery says that this variety represents what is probably the hardiest tree of the Russian race of Apples. It is proving very valuable on account of its ability to withstand the rigorous climatic conditions of the Prairie Provinces. Fruit large, surface greenish yellow with a dull brown mixed red on sunny side. Flesh yellowish, crisp, tender, juicy, and of splendid quality. Very early and one of the hardiest apples known.

WEALTHY.—Originated by Peter M. Gibson, of Minnesota. This tree is hardy and very prolific. Fruit possesses thus the others. Fruit medium large, color red on sunny side, flesh whitish tinged with red when thoroughly ripe, sub-acid. This variety is giving good results all over the Prairie, and large crops are being harvested every year.

CRABS

WHITNEY. *Whitney No. 29.* Siberian. The Whitney has stood the test, and has proved its worth on the prairie. It is vigorous, prolific, begins fruiting while trees are small, ripens its fruit early. The fruit is large; yellow, striped with red on sunny and on the sunny side; flesh is rich, juicy, and fine grained, almost sweet in flavor. The fruit is splendid for eating fresh, as well as for preserves and jellies. This variety has given good results in almost every locality, and warrants most extensive planting.

TRANSCENDANT. One of the very hardiest for the Prairie. Grows larger than the Whitney. Fruit medium to large, bright red. Excellent for cooking, preserves or jelly. Fine grained, acid. Ripens first of September. This variety is a heavy bearer.

MYSTOP. A thrifty variety, hardy and prolific. These trees do not grow quite so large as the first two. Fruit medium, flesh fine, pale yellow, succulent, color deep crimson with splashes of crimson. Comes late bearing while trees are young. A very valuable variety.

PLUMS AND CHERRIES

Authorities agree that the most certain method of growing Apples and Plums in the Prairie Provinces is to allow the trees to branch low and grow in bush form. This protects the tree from winds and the fruit from strong winds and early frosts. In Kansas, this method is followed entirely in sub-tropical areas where the climate is most severe. Most general satisfaction will follow if it is also adopted by the planters of Alberta.

The Plum is the leading tree fruit of the Prairie Provinces. The improvements which have been made through the crossing of native varieties from other lines have given us large, hardy, excellent quality fruit. The money spent for dried apples and dried plums would place on every farm a small home orchard that would provide large supplies of fresh fruit.

OPATA.—(P. Bessie) — Gold Plum.) This is our opinion, is the best of the finest Hénery Hybrid for planting throughout the Prairie Provinces. Usually bears the second year after transplanting. A cross between the Sand Cherry and the Gold Plum. Vigorous grower. The flesh is pinkish red, firm, greenish yellow. The flavor is delicious, partaking of the rich sweetness of the Gold Plum. Fit small. Season early. Heavy bearer.

SAPA.—(P. Bessie) — P. Salina.) Originated by Prof. H. A. Cross between the Western Sand Cherry and Salina Japanese Plum. The fruit is dark blue with glossy skin and deep red wine flesh. Ripens about a week later than the Opata.

OKA. Originated by Professor Hénery. Fruit a dark purplish and overlaid with blue bloom; delicious flavor. Regular annual bearer, often producing some fruit the year after planting and giving a full bearing very quickly themselves.

MANITOBA PLUM. A native of the West. Possesses a special toughness. As hardy as Ash, or Poplar. They do not suffer from wind-sail or other troubles. While not grafted they produce large quantities of succulent fruit. Successful for preserving, as jelly, as well as for fresh fruit. A group of these trees would form the nucleus of a successful fruit orchard. We find that these are of great value, protecting the more tender varieties from wind or amongst them. They help to pollinate the blossoms of other fruits by attracting bees and insects and it seems possible to grow the more tender varieties in much more safety where these hardy trees have been planted. Plant thickly for quick fruit, 6 feet apart each way.

COMPASS CHERRY.—(P. Bessie) — F. Hortense Mince.) This fruit, originated by H. Knudsen of Springfield, Minn., is a cross between the Sand Cherry and Mince Plum. The tree is perfectly hardy.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY.—(Fania var. Bessie.) This is a native cherry which grows to a height of three to four feet. Through development in the sandy soil each berry is large (bush) than the native Sand Cherry and is of value in the making of pies, jams, jellies and stews. It is a vigorous grower and is absolutely hardy. As a shrub, it is of value for ornamental plantings. The white blossoms appear in May followed by black fruit. The glossy foliage comes to bright colors in the fall. This variety is of particular value in areas where conditions of plant material (pollination)—It is best to plant trees of same varieties in the orchard. It is also advisable to not have other trees or shrubs in the



Hibernal Apple

orchard to insure with cross pollination. The *Ruby Mountain Cherry* is of particular value in the pollination of plum trees. This strong blooming variety should be planted between the larger fruit trees.

CURRENTS

The *Current* should be grown by every home-owner who can spare the ground. It can be grown in any soil that will produce a crop of wheat or potatoes. In the colder parts of Canada, the *Current* is popular as it is a sure producer. It is a beautiful and refreshing fruit and deserves general propagation.

JAYS PEPLIFIC—(Red.) Prof. Henshaw: "Jay is one of the best of the large-fruited Red Currents. Clusters and berries are large and very uniform in size, making a most attractive product. The berries are dark red, juicy, and thin skinned, qualities that make the fruit one of the best for canning and jellies. The bushes are not large and the yield is not so heavy as with some other varieties."

WHITE GRAPE—(White.) White Grape is distinguished by having the larger clusters and berries of all white-fruited Currents. Prof. Brown, Dominion Horticulturist, says of this Current: "White Grape is most generally recommended throughout Canada because of its hardiness, size of fruit and good quality." The bush is hardy, vigorous, and very productive. The fruit possesses a mild, sweet flavor which makes it especially valuable for fresh eating, pie, etc.

BOSKOP GRANT—(Black.) In England, Boskop Grant is rated as the best Black Current, according to Professor Henshaw. Large, sweet, richly flavored berries. Vigorous, productive bushes. Hardy and easily grown throughout Western Canada.



De Soto Plum

GOOSEBERRIES

CARRIE—Originated in Minnesota by the late Wm. E. Hill. The fruit is larger than that of the Houghton, takes a deep scarlet in color when ripe and possesses an excellent flavor. The bush is remarkably large from the vigorous growth of all varieties to pick. Brought forward. One strong feature of this variety lies in the superior health of its foliage which stands out green and lustrous when other varieties planted near it are brown and spotted with rust and mildew.

BETA GRAPES. We have grown grapes in our Nurseries for a number of years and while the fruit is slightly smaller than some imported varieties, they are well worth growing. The Beta is the hardiest of all, a small black grape of excellent flavor. We supply two-year-old vines.

RASPBERRIES

HERBERT, Imperial red. An old standby; comes straight and taller than Bonham, berries large, and of extra good quality. A healthy strong grower, and an abundant cropper. We always have a heavy sale of this splendid variety. Canes should be bent over and secured with soil for winter, to insure crop the following summer.

RHUBARB

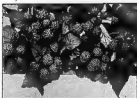
VICTORIA. Victoria red or Strawberry Rhubarb. A fine flavored, tender variety, makes splendid preserves, fresh sauce or pies. A great improvement on the old coarse green varieties.

NEW RUBY RHUBARB. One of the first Rhubarbs in the world, brought out by the Dominion Experimental Farms. Exhibited in competition against all other Rhubarbs and awarded the highest honors for flavor, color, sweetness. We specialize in this "New Rhubarb."

MCDONALD RED. Originated by McDonald College, Quebec. Long stalks of fine red Rhubarb—no green stalks.

ASPARAGUS

ASPARAGUS. This easily grown vegetable should find a place in every garden whether on farm or in town on account of its delicate flavor and domestic qualities. You can grow such an immense quantity on so small a space that you cannot afford to neglect it. *Asparagus* roots should be planted in a prepared bed. Dig out in alternate layers of rotted manure and soil, making each layer about 4 inches thick. Cover the roots with 4 to 6 inches of soil, keep the bed rich. For large gardens one foot apart each way. Our momentous white roots are sure to please and will yield heavily.



Red Herbert Raspberry



Rocky Mountain or Sand Cherry

THE NANKING CHERRY

A New Introduction

THE NANKING CHERRY. (*Prunus tomentosa*) sometimes incorrectly called the Chinese bush cherry, we consider one of the most promising of all fruits we are now growing in this country. It is a native of Manchuria and grows wild in the northern part of that country where the winter temperatures are much similar to our own. It is cultivated by the natives and sold on the markets in considerable quantities, but very little has yet been done to improve it. We imported our seed direct from the University of Nanking, Nanking, China, in 1927.

The *Nanking Cherry* is a very beautiful ornamental shrub with a heavy dark green foliage. The word "tomentosa" indicates the hairy nature of the under side of the leaf. It comes into fruit very early, sometimes before it has developed any leaves. The bush usually begins fruiting when four years old from seed, and while there is a variation it is at a rate a fairly heavy cropper.

EXTREME EARLINESS.—This new cherry has several outstanding qualities. The fruit is ripe usually the third week of July, which is about three weeks ahead of the *Sand Cherry*. The beautiful bright red cherries average a little over half an inch in size, and have an extremely small pit. When in fruit the bush is, perhaps, even more attractive than when in bloom. The fruit varies in quality as is natural with all seedling fruits, but practically all of it is good for eating raw, while it makes jelly equal or superior to any that you have ever eaten.

SOME QUITE SWEET.—Technically we believe this fruit is in the sour cherry class, although we have found none of the fruit as sour as the commercial sour cherries. Most of them are very palatable, and we notice visitors and children in particular are very partial to them. On one bush we find the fruit is almost in the sweet cherry class, and particularly pleasant. We are looking ahead to growing the *Nanking Cherry* grown all over the province and growing about as popular as anything we are now growing. By selection we believe that within two or three generations (10 or 12 years) we shall have this fruit up to at least a three-quarter inch size. (Should be in every strawberry planting and orchard).



A Rose Garden of Formal Design

ROSES

NO ONE needs an introduction to Roses. Everybody who has a few square feet of ground would like to grow them. We have chosen varieties carefully to insure a good start. The soil should be prepared as for a good crop of vegetables, and be kept thoroughly cultivated about the Roses all season. They should be fed liberally with liquid manure made from fresh cow manure or from the commercial dried sheep manure, and should be dusted with sulphur and arsenate of lead regularly to keep off the pests. Cut the flowers freely. Roses should be planted deeply enough, so that the union of the bud and the stock is buried about two inches below the level of the soil.

These simple methods will insure a bountiful crop of supreme flowers, and we urge all our friends to give Roses a chance to show what they can do.

Winter Protection

THE best method of Winter protection for Roses is in the Fall to bank with earth well around the roots and branches and then cover the earth with leaves or straw.

For the Roses

A NOTED Rose grower, in his treatise, "The Rose," says:—"He who would have beautiful Roses in his garden must have beautiful Roses in his heart." The application of certain remedies, therefore, is not all that is required; you must be vigilant and watch your Roses carefully if you want them healthy.

APHIS.—This is a small green louse, when fully grown about an eighth of an inch in length. If your Roses are troubled with ants, watch for the aphids. A simple remedy is

to smoke your plants with Tobacco. The following formula will prove beneficial: Quassia, or tobacco stems, 4 oz.; pour on a gallon of water, and boil ten minutes; strain, and add 4 oz. soft soap; apply when cold with whisk broom, or spray with Black-leaf "40."

MILDew.—This is often found on Roses when they are shaded too much. A continuance of damp weather also produces mildew. The remedy for this is simple, if taken in time, and consists of a sprinkling of soot or sulphur. This should be applied either early in the morning while the dew is on the plants, or else the plants may be sprinkled with water and the remedy applied then, so it will adhere to the leaves.

RED SPIDER.—This insect is found more commonly on Roses grown in the house, where the atmosphere is dry and hot. They are very small, but should the foliage on your tender Roses assume a yellow tinge, watch for the red spider, a reddish-brown in color. An application of whale-oil soap, dissolved in warm water, will usually destroy them. As the red spider is found on the under side of the leaf, it is necessary to use a bulb syringe for this solution, to throw the water on the desired spot. It is well to wash the plants occasionally with clear water when using this solution.

SLUG.—The slug is the larva of the saw-fly. The female flies perforate the Rose leaf in different places, and deposit their eggs in these incisions. These hatch rapidly, and the slugs feed on the foliage. Powdered white hellebore is the best remedy; a solution of whale-oil soap is also good.

HYBRID RUGOSA ROSES

This is a very interesting plant of Japanese origin. The flowers are double. The plant is highly ornamented on account of its good habit and beautiful glossy foliage. They are extremely hardy.

RIANSA.—Red Double Rugosa Hybrid. A large, double, deep red Rose of pleasing fragrance. In this low variety, unlike most of its class, the buds of each cluster open about the same time, giving at a distance the effect of a single Rose of immense size. The foliage is a particularly dark rich green and the bush is hardy. It is perhaps the best Rose for general planting in Western Canada.

GROOTENDORST.—Clear, bright scarlet Rugosa. This variety has the clean, leathery foliage of the Rugosa Rose, and the low growing habit and continuous blooming of the Baby Rambler. The flowers are usually double. They are produced continuously from early summer until cut off by cold weather in the fall. It is very effective, not only for planting single as specimens, but for landscape work for low borders.

PINK GROOTENDORST.—A charming, bright shell pink variation of the scarlet F. J. Grootendorst, like it in all other respects and equally reliable. We find it very popular with those who do not care for the hard foliage of the red variety and believe it is really a more attractive plant. The color is very soft and appealing and makes a charming effect in the mass.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON.—(Double White) Very kindly, splendid white flowers—the best white Rugosa.

AGNES.—Originated by the late Dr. Wm. Saunders by crossing R. Rugosa with Petrus Yellow. A hybrid rose of vigorous growth. Foliage of Rugosa type. Bloom not in clusters, double, pale amber with deeper center, fragrant, one of the earliest double roses in bloom. Lasts between two and three weeks. Highly at Laramie without protection. Does not need. Awarded Dr. Van Fleet Gold Medal by the American Rose Society in 1926.

BELLE POTTEVINE.—Double pink Hybrid Rugosa. Foliage heavy. One of the most prolific and reliable Hybrid Rugosa. Blooms heavily the first season and throughout the summer.

MRS. ANTHONY WATERER.—Large, lively bud, profuse bloomer.

CONRAD FERDINAND MEYER.—Silvery pure rose.

ELANC DE COURET.—Pure white double.

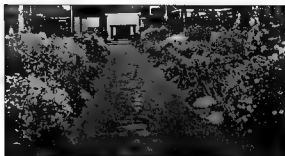
AMELIA GRAVEAUX.—Very fine Rugosa rose. Deep crimson pink.

AUSTRIAN BRIAR ROSES

FERNAN YELLOW.—This is an A. Rugosa rose, but is probably hardy. It is a strong growing bush covered in early June with a mass of small semi-double, golden yellow flowers. Thrives in any soil. Should never be pruned back.



Rosa Hants. One of our best Hybrid Rugosa Roses



What could be finer than a well arranged Personal Order

HARDY PERENNIALS

No experienced flower lover needs to be told about the importance of hardy perennials in successful gardens. Beginners should understand that these plants are long-lived, growing larger from year to year, and if the soil is well and deeply prepared for them at the start, they need not be reset for several seasons. They comprise most of the showiest and the strongest-growing flowers, and must form the foundation of any garden.

They exist in infinite variety, ranging in size from the tiniest edging material to tall, robust plants suitable for massing as a background, and in color through all the shades of the rainbow and a lot more.

A garden wholly of perennials is possible, and it is a delightful game to plan its arrangement so that one variety may succeed another in bloom, and provide a season long procession of different flowers, in ever varying forms and colors.

For best effect it is essential to plant in clumps, masses, or drifts of one kind. Such masses should be large enough to do justice to the flowers. The bigger the plants grow, naturally the fewer are required to

make a proper display. Generally, however, at least five or six are required, even of the largest kinds, and the smaller sorts should be planted by the dozen or even hundred.

We have grown perennials successfully for a number of years, and our acreage has been extended from year to year to supply the increasing demand for them.

We add new and choice sorts every year, and our stock includes an unusually large variety. In our descriptions we have indicated the height each plant attains and the months when the flowers appear.

Too many people try to snake gardens by using only one plant of variety, a procedure bound to lead to disappointment. Three plants at least, and, better still five or ten of a kind are almost always necessary to do justice to a variety or to produce the mass and color effect desired.

By consulting the following list, one can plant a garden or border which will produce a successful bloom from early spring until late in the autumn. All our plants are strong, field-growing sorts.

THE TIME TO PLANT

one of the most often asked questions is: Where is the right camp to put? The answer to the question depends entirely on the material on be asked the question: it is to be put in, and for the other, the question is asked.

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No. 101 1 1/2 ft. *gla. Penn.*, Very pure white
waxes. A passing bloom throughout an entire
stem. Very good for cutting. Especially suit-
able for dry incense. But will grow anywhere. I
no. 2. Late in September.

NO. 1,170 M. Chisholm
 Study, late summer and winter hawking. The
 stream several seasons to get into bay. But time
 is should therefore be disturbed as infrequent
 as possible.

ANTHEMIS
Tree flowering perennials with elegantly cut foliage and daisylike flowers. Suitable for edgings or groupings on the margin of borders. Flowers are essentially fine for cutting.

BOLTONIA.—One of the prettiest of hardy plants, growing 4 to 5 feet high. It has pale white star-like flowers, produced in great profusion, and is flowering July to September.

SLEEPING HEART—Another wonderful act by the painter, a vigorous growth of a vibrant blossom. Always only in summer is beautiful one-colored, heart shaped flowers in a loose cluster on drooping stems. Full of tenderness and it most attractive at a time. Sleeping Heart succeeds anywhere and is especially suited to shady places. One year bloom in first season and increase in size each year thereafter.

914. MIMANE. *Jaspidea* Remarkably green and beautiful perennials, noteworthy for a host of late flowers. Free fertile plants are stout stems in tufts. They are ideal plants for partially shady borders. The species is of course sterile and here all but a several seed sets of hybrids offered, comprising all in beauty of form, display and range of color. Moreover the flowers are noticeably larger than the others.

CAMPANULA, *Periclypeta*. Almost indispensable if not universally so. One of the most popular and showy hardy perennials, its border culture. The flowers are all blue and white in color, and the height is 3 feet. They make an effective display when grown in clumps in

CONKOPSIS.—A weak and attractive herbaceous perennial, both for border and cut flowers. It is one of our earliest, and produces two or three yellow flowers in profusion throughout the season.

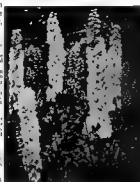
HEASTA DAISY Hardly possesses of any merit and especially unsuited for that reason is flowering. The *Shasta Daisy* bears large white flowers on long stems and is, therefore, suitable for cutting. I grow one foot high, but a white flower truly can have no rival. Maximum (*Shasta Daisy*) is a European variety.

COMFLOWER ASTER.—Perennial. Corolla
1 1/2 in. high, bearing large violet-blue flowers
in July & September.

DELPHINUM

GOLD MEDAL HYBRIDS.—They are made up of the following strains: Blackmore and Long-eared Marston, Small's, Kilmay's, and Vanderby's. All familiar with *Idiosyncrasis* know that these are careful growers and well-known districts. 5 to 6 feet, June to July.

WREATH HYDRANGEA *Hydrangea* *Wreath* *Hydrangea*
 Hydrangea. Here are offered the wreath, the
 and the flower to be secured anywhere. The
 of color varies from the palest shade of
 to the deepest indigo blue and royal purple
 many intermediary tints, tones of mauve,
 and slender branches. Among these are
 are flowers of huge size in both single and
 and several now the best named kinds in cultivation.
 have been secured from the most famous of the
 have got now the best named kinds in cultivation.
 already made of the best named kinds in cultivation.
 Hydrangea, these are made of Hydrangea 1 to 4 feet
 Wreath Hydrangea

MobyStock.TradeScribe.com

Bleeding Heart Distortion

NEW AND DISTINCTIVE DAHLIAS

THE popularity of the Dahlia increasing year by year, is largely due to the wonderful development in recent years in new varieties, which are such improvements over the old types that the Dahlia may now be called the Queen of Autumn Flowers.

Among the hundreds of new varieties introduced we have made a selection, after a careful test on our trial grounds of the choicest varieties of the different types in regard to color, form, and size.

Cultural Directions

Select a well-drained position where the plants will receive full benefit of the sun during the greater part of the day.

Any good soil will answer, should be well drained and in the case of stiff clay the soil should be loosened up with sand. Dig deeply and use well decayed stable manure as a fertilizer, or if not procurable, pure bone meal or sheep manure.

Plants should not be allowed to become choked or stunted in growth, in order to flower freely. Water thoroughly through the dry season or else protect roots by mulching.

Winter Care.—Tubers must be stored in cellar for the winter in dry sand, with crowns covered downward to prevent rotting.

GLADIOLI BULBS

Most gardeners find that Gladioli interspersed with the early-blooming perennials, show up among them and take possession of their space when they are through blooming thus giving a most varied variety of very desirable flowers. Of course they are intended when backed by the summer, and that is really the best way to grow them for either garden display or for fine individual cut flowers.

GLOBE THISTLE.—Interesting and showy thistle-like plants with globular heads of deep serrated blue flowers, which can be dried and remain attractive for a long time. 2 to 3 feet, August-September.

GAILLARDIA.—No plant in the border flower garden gives more satisfaction. Its flowers in great profusion nearly all summer; deep orange-yellow or red, with black band near the center. 2 ft.

GYPHOPHILA

DAWYBREATHER.—A most graceful plant, covered with numerous small white flowers in feathery panicles. Very useful for cut flowers during the season. 2 feet July-August.

DAY LILIES.—Beautiful hardy perennials belonging to the lily order. For generations past favorites in all gardens, both here and abroad. The American species have long, narrow leaves and yellow or orange flowers, many of which possess a delicious fragrance. Very graceful and sturdy plants for the roadside, naturalizing in grass, or growing in the partially shaded border.

IRIS

Iris again look to the connoisseur who enjoys their delicate tints, beauty of form, and the exquisite coloring, ever modified by the interplay of light shadows, and reflections within the complexity of its flower but none to the quick and very hard-eyed gardener because of their everlasting readiness to grow anywhere and bloom.



Japanese Iris

their heads off without any assistance at all. They rank among the most important of all plants and show the top of the perennial iris early with the young.

GERMAN IRIS. Tall flowered iris.—This class of iris is particularly adapted for wide-open, stony borders, or any well-drained garden soil. They bloom early and their variety of color is large. Very useful for cutting, the buds opening rapidly in water.

They should be planted in full sunlight, in well-drained soil and if it is covered with a little lime now and then it is beneficial. There is considerable evidence among iris fanciers against using manure, and fertilization is usually accomplished by the use of bone-meal or some other commercial product.

JAPANESE IRIS.—Extremely showy plants, bearing enormous, flat, rather the flowers in mass shade of lavender, purple, water, and blue. They bloom about the month after the German iris varieties, usually in mid-July.

They like a moist, wet spot and full sun, but do well in a dry soil, if plenty of water is given at blooming time. This is one of the finest groups of perennials. They are in demand from other iris lovers seem to belong to a different family.

SERBIAN IRIS.—Long, grassy foliage and slender flower stems. Good for cutting.

LILIUM Lily

The Lilies are a marvelously beautiful and valuable race and merit a page apart of attention in all perennial plantings. The white kinds are most highly favored and look best in more or less formal surroundings, while the red and orange kinds are more adapted to the edge or wilderness or a median planting. Most Lilies require a rich shade about their roots, and for that reason are best planted among low shrubs, or under this time. They like good soil, but no manure, and they must not be in wet ground. Should be planted 6 inches deep.

FLEUR-DE-LIS.—A dwarf sort bearing clusters of erect flowers varying from orange to deep magenta. July and August.

TIGER LILY.—2 to 3 feet. Modest, bright red flowers, thickly covered with large purplish spots in a perennial cluster. A thoroughly old-fashioned and remarkably useful plant. August and September.

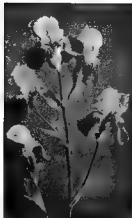
L. TENUIFOLIUM, (Candy Lily).—18 inches July. Slender, arrow-shaped plants with a few drooping, bell-shaped flowers of coral and vermillion. Very pretty and showy.

HELIOPSIS.—Golden yellow flowers about two inches across. Fully tall growing and of branching habit. Late bloomer. September. Fit for cutting. 2 feet.

SWEET ROCKET.—Very early blooming flowers in clusters. Respects in the Greek word for evening when it is very sweet-scented. 2 feet. August to September.

LUPINE

The Lupines are a coming flower. While they have long been grown to a limited extent, we are yet beginning to realize the possibilities of these beautiful plants. They delight in dry, sunny situations and recent being discarded when once established. A good healthy border of them is treasured in beauty only by the finest Delphiniums. One or two plants do not make much of a show;



Geranium 'Iris Ambrosia'



Lilium Tigrinum Tiger Jug



Gypsophila and Gaillardia Daur

The Lacombe Nurseries—

"BUILT
ON
SERVICE"

they should be planted by the stem or the branch.

LINARIA. (*Tweefde*). — Robust perennial branching, foliage grayish green, flowers bright yellow. 2 to 3 ft. July and August.

ORIENTAL POPPY.—Tumescens cup-shaped blossoms of brightest crimson-scarlet, with large, purplish black gores at base of petals, creating a wonderful contrast when blossoms are fully open. Clumps of these throughout the border add a brilliancy that no other flower can provide. The proper planting season for half grown roots of Poppies is during the last of August, September, and October. 3 ft.

CHINESE LANTERN PLANT.—1 to 2 feet. Large, heart-shaped leaves, with whitish flowers, followed in the autumn with large, bright, enamel-like, enclosed frink, enclosed in a brilliant orange-red, balloon-shaped bag of papery texture. Fine for decoration in winter.

PERSIAN DAISY.—A genus of great decorative value, producing large, daisy-like blossoms from white to crimson and scarlet. It is constantly in demand for cut flowers during the season. 2 ft.

JACOB'S LADDER.—Excellent border plant with extraordinary leaves and large heads of sky blue flowers. 2 ft.

TULIPS. (Supplied only in Fall).—When the snow has gone and the eye lingers for the first signs of spring, nothing inspires as much satisfaction as a bed of bright colored, early-blooming Tulips. Tulips are easy to grow. The important thing is to cover with five inches of earth, and to provide good soil below in which roots may develop. We supply only the strong, No. 1 bulbs.

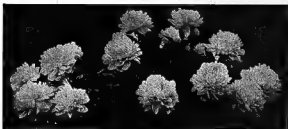
SCARLET LYCHNIS.—(Maline Cross). June to mid-July. Scarlet flowers borne in round terminal heads. The arrangement of petals resembles the Maline Cross. 3 ft.



Oriental Poppy



Persian Daisy, Pyrethrum



Thyme

PEONIES

"Under the sunbeams spread,
Their flame-like rays and mantle red."

THE Rose without a thorn. Known also as the fashionable flower, or the flower of the century. Peonies are the most beautiful of all the hardier, showy border plants and will thrive under almost any conditions, whether in beds, borders, shrubberies, or even in lawns. There is no other plant which makes such a magnificent display of colors. The flowers are produced in great profusion and in an endless variety of lovely tints. Another merit of the Peony lies in its beautiful foliage, which causes it to be almost as attractive as the flower. They are very hardy, and certainly no garden is complete without them. We are specializing in this beautiful flower and are importing many new and rare varieties for trial in our nursery. Peonies should be planted in mellow

soil, and with the tops of the buds from two to three inches below surface level. Peonies planted too deep will be delayed in blooming. Tramp and pack the soil firmly around the root, but do not tramp on top of the plant as this will injure the eyes. Many years of experience have shown us that the best size to plant is three-to-five-eye divisions. We do not believe in planting smaller or larger roots. We make these divisions by dividing not younger than a three-year old. Peonies may be planted either in the fall or in the spring with equal success.

From the many hundreds of varieties we have selected the following as among the very best. *We are among the largest growers of Peonies in Canada and guarantee that no substitutions will be made in varieties now order.* Note the high rating given by the American Peony Society, perfection being rated as 10.

NOTE.—We have 75 other good varieties of Peonies in stock.

FELIX CROUSE. (A. P. S. Rating 8.5).—Brilliant red, rufous flame-colored center. Large bell shaped bloom. Fragrant. Five bloomer. Late.

FESTIVA MAXIMA. (A. P. S. Rating 9.3).—Very large, rose white, with crimson marks. For severely past a leader of them all. Should be in every garden. Very early.

KARL ROSENHARDT. (A. P. S. Rating 8.1).—One of the best dark reds. Very strong, large and striking. Excellent for cut flowers. Mid-season.

ADOLPHE ROUSSEAU. (A.P.S. Rating 8.8).—Deep brilliant Garnet; tall growth; early. In our opinion the best early dark red.

MONS JULES ELIE. (A.P.S. Rating 9.2).—This is said to be Crouse's masterpiece. Beautiful glossy pink. Immense flower, 8 to 9 inches in diameter. One of the leaders of the cut flower varieties. Fragrant. Early.

SARAH BERNHARDT. (A.P.S. Rating 9.2).—One of the strongest growing of all Peonies. Flowers in diameter, color apple blossom silver tipped. Fragrant. Five bloomer. Late. Extra fine variety.

RIBBON GRASS.—Variegated silver foliage ornamental grass. 3 to 4 feet.

SCABIOSA.—Soft Lilac. Vigorous. June to August. 2 feet.

HUDECKIA.—Coral Flower. A very effective hot summer and autumn border plant. 3 to 6 ft.

TROLLIUS.—Large lemon yellow, wintercup-like flower. May, June. 2 feet.

VERONICA

A highly captivating one of the most beautiful subjects for the hardy garden. Grows a rich well drained soil in an open situation in full sun, they will thrive in an amazing manner.



Veronica, Speedwell



The problem was what to do with this bank, and, of course, the plain terrace was considered; but there seemed to be too much of it, so, frankly, a "rockery," not a rock garden with all its refinements, was decided upon. We list Rockery Plants separately.

ALPINE AND ROCKERY PLANTS

Perennials in the Rock Garden

WHO doesn't like to try out something just a bit different? Gardening is surely no exception, and if you want your garden to have the spice of originality, why not plan to have a rock garden? Rock work is charming for small as well as large developments, and enables you to enjoy a beauty spot not obtainable with the usual flat landscape arrangement.

Rock Gardens New and Interesting

NOT only is the building of a rockery one of the most interesting phases of gardening, but it is likewise an effective way of adding a modern note to the home grounds. No matter how your grounds are arranged, you will find some natural opportunity for a rock garden. An uneven piece of ground, a hillside, a ravine, or the banks of a drive or walk—any of these natural situations can be transformed into a distinctive rock garden. Even a flat area may be graded so various levels and thus serve as the foundation of a rockery.

The planning and construction of a rock garden will stir your imagination and enthusiasm. Soon you will discover the fascinating possibilities of creating distinctive mountains, guiding an infant stream so that miniature cataracts tumble over the rocks, and directing a tiny rill along its winding way among the ferns in the valleys.

A rock garden should appear as naturalistic as possible, so keep this in mind when selecting the rocks. The best kind to use are those between the round or boulder type and the flag or flagstone type. Avoid the use of too small stones for they give a spotty, artificial effect.

Prepare the soil before you start to work. Use equal parts of vegetable fiber, garden loam, and coarse, sharp sand. Barrened manner is too rich for rock plants.

As you put the rocks in position, remember that the plants derive nourish-

ment from the soil, not the rocks. Therefore, have more plant surface than rock surface. Lay the lower rocks first and place each upper rock so that it reaches from the one beneath. Tump the soil tightly into the crevices to eliminate air pockets. Tilt the broadest surface of each rock so that the rain water can run into the soil pockets—this is important or the plants will not get sufficient moisture.

In placing the flowering plants, consider their height, color, and adaptability. For instance, drooping plants should be near the top, tufted varieties with short flower stalks, in crevices, and creeping plants will cushion the flag areas. Dwarf Evergreens and Shrubs are at home in the rockery, while taller varieties serve as a background.

ALYSSUM

The *Alyssum* are useful edging plants. The annual *Sweet Alyssum* is probably most often used, but some of the perennial ones are somewhat taller and some of them bloom very early in the season providing low

edging plants at a time most annual edgings are not yet in flower. Good rock plants and require no special treatment, although they like the plenty of sunlight.

ASTER, *Alpine*

A very beautiful class of hardy plants, including a great variety of forms which vary a great deal in time of blooming, size of flowers, and texture. The dwarf *alpine* species bloom early and are splendid decorative plants for either rockery or border.

AQUILEGIA, *Alpine*

A most useful group of decorative plants with graceful sprays of flowers.

ARABIS

These are edging plants of the highest quality, producing a mass of white flowers very early in the season and providing a soft, grayish green carpet throughout the rest of the season. Excellent both for rockwork and edging borders.

ARENARIA

CORSECAN SANDWORT. — 4 inches. June. White flowers. Suitable for rockwork.

AUBRIETIA

Charming little plants closely related to the *Alyssum* tribe and used for the same purpose providing a wide range of purple, violet, and pink shades in most places for rockwork or edging.

CAMPANULA, *Rockflower*

No one interested in bellflowers can afford to pass by the *Rockflowers*, and garden borders rely upon them for some of their finest effects. They form a very large and much-branched family, containing plants of absorbing interest and beauty for every purpose. The taller sorts are indispensable for handsome garden effects, and the dwerfer types are equally at home in the rockery or at the edge of garden beds.

CHEIRANTHUS

6 to 12 inches. May to July. Small plants, with erect stems covered by flat heads of daisy-like many-petaled flowers. One of the finest plants for mowing or edging. A very prolific, medicinal color combination in its plants is with pale blue forget-me-nots. It also looks exceedingly well with dark purple, and violet flowers; white is not very good with it.

CERASTIUM

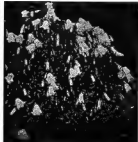
3 to 6 inches. May and June. Spreading plants with silvery foliage covered with a mass of small white flowers. Used principally for edging and rockwork. It is especially good in the crevices of stone steps and in gray foliage beds well with low pink flowers.

DIANTHUS, *Pink*

Delightful edging or border plants, also including a great many excellent rock plants. The *Dianthus* family is extensive and has long been one of the most popular garden groups, enhancing the fragrant, old-fashioned Pinks and Carnations, and the charming little China Pinks. As a rule they like good soil and a situation which will be dry in winter. They should be planted in masses to get the best effects.



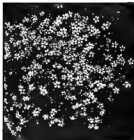
Alyssum



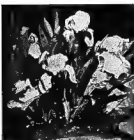
Campanula Rotundifolia, Harsholli



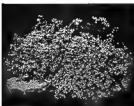
The Maiden Pink, *Dianthus Deltoideus*, has a delicate charm quite distinct from other Dianthus



Gypsophila Repens



Iris Pumila



Saponaria Ocymoides

ERIGERON

Perennials of very easy culture, producing aster-like flowers on slender stems rising from a compact rosette of leaves. They bloom early and are very showy planted in masses in the border or rockery, showing up much better in big clumps than as scattered plants.

ERYNGIUM

2 ft. A bold, picturesque plant with numerous heads of flowers of attractive blue, which color extends to the leaves of the upper part of the plant.

GENTIANA

Very showy plant for the rock garden, should be planted in a moist position with plenty of sunlight.

GYPHOPHILA REPENS

There are amongst the most graceful plants for the border and for sowing with cut flowers.

A dwarf form, suitable for rock garden. White 5 inches. July to August. Pink, 5 inches. July to August.

HELIANTHEMUM

The carpeting beauty of the Box Room attracts everyone who is not familiar with them. The very little plants form dense, spriggy tufts which are covered by the daisy, composita flowers in a great variety of delicate shades of pink, copper, and yellow. The various kinds are much alike in habit but are most variable in the color of flowers, many of which come double at times. It is an indispensable rock plant, and should be used liberally wherever there is opportunity.

HEMARIARIA

Forms a close, dense green carpet. Used as a ground cover, 1 inch.

IBERIS

Fertile, compact plants with dense masses of flowers. For the rock garden.

IRIS PUMILA, Minister's Flag

These beautiful little Irises do not grow over four inches high and bloom in April and May. They are fine for bordering flower beds or planting in the rock garden.

LEONTOPODIUM, Edelweiss

6 to 8 inches. June to August. A famous alpine plant for a dry situation. The flowers are woolly, grayish white, and curiously shaped clusters on the tips of stout stems.

LINUM

Medium sized plants of elegant habit, suitable for the rockery or border.

LYNCHIS, Alps

A plant of good habit, having effective bright colored flowers.

MYOSOTIS

Finest of all alpine plants for borders of spring-flowering bulbs. The Forget-me-nots are equally good for informal rock gardens or stream-work of any kind. These are among the prettiest and showiest of flowers without being unduly gaudy, and they are especially fast with pale pink or creamy yellow flowers.

NEPETA

A useful plant for border or rockery. Grayish foliage. Foliage has peculiar but pleasing perfume.

OENOTHERA

A very useful border plant for sunny positions.

POTENTILLA

Few flowers are more picturesque and easily grown than those grand little varieties of the genus. The leaves and flowers resemble those of the snowberry, and they are particularly pretty and attractive in the rockery during July, when their bloom is most profuse.

SAPONARIA

6 inches. May to August. A half-stemmed plant, useful for rockwork with bell-shaped pink flowers in loose, broad masses. Very showy and effective clambering over stones.

SAXIFRAGA

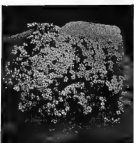
Bold, evergreen foliage plant for rockery, border, under trees, or elsewhere. 12 inches.

SEDUM

Of easiest possible culture, the Sedums will thrive in almost everyone's garden, and apparently in some of the most inhospitable places. They will not endure dampness, however, and should always be planted so that their roots are high and dry. Ideal for rockeries, cracks between stones, covering bare stony patches of sterile ground, and for inaccessible places where hard-work plants are needed.

SEMPERVIVUM

A most interesting group of plants suitable for dry walls, rockeries, and edgings. All of them form firm, fleshy masses of foliage with small



Silene

flowers, from which they derive their common name of "Moss and Chickens." Few of them bloom much in summer and they are attractive chiefly for their very curious habit and amusing form.

SILENE

A very pretty family of plants related to the pink. They make showy little edgings and have very attractive flowers and foliage. Most of them are dwarf-growing and will endure rock garden conditions.

STATICE, Great Sea Lavender

LATIFOLIA. A valuable plant either for the border or rockery, with tufts of laminary leaves and immense candelabra-like heads. Frequently 1 1/2, but high and 2 feet across, of purplish blue, intense flowers during July and August. These, if cut and dried, are in perfect condition for months.

THALICTRUM, Meadowrue

Usually graceful plants, beautiful like flowers and foliage, which remain attractive throughout the whole season. The showy part of the flowers is usually the long thread-like stamens which are very delicately colored, giving a most airy, headlike quality to the bloom. Described either as specimens or masses, but they look best in masses at the edge of shrubs or at the corner or rear of borders, depending upon the height of the varieties chosen.

THYMUS

They old-fashioned seven herbs valuable for edging, stone work, and low carpet bedding. *Thymus serpyllifolius* is usually evergreen. Scandalous for steps and walls for the fragrance exhaled when the plants are brushed or trodden.

TUNICA

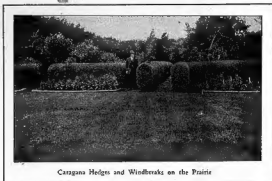
SAXIFRAGA.—A very pretty refuted plant with light pink flowers, graduated all summer. Useful either for the rockery or for the border.

VERONICA

A large and very interesting family varying from creeping rock plants to bushy shrubs. They all do well in moist soil and half shade, but prefer the full sunlight. In masses they make a vivid splash of rich blue in shade masses, and the foliage of all of them is attractive after their flowers are gone.



Sedum Atr



Caragana Hedges and Windbreaks on the Prairie

LAWN GRASS SEED

A Beautiful Lawn in Four Weeks From Sowing

It is impossible to make a good lawn by sowing seed of a single variety, which is at its best only for a portion of the growing season. Our Lawn Grass Mixture consists of four different varieties of fine-leaved dwarf grasses, which are at their best at different periods during the summer, thus keeping the lawn fresh and green throughout the season. Contains a small portion of White Dutch Clover.

This lawn grass mixture has proved highly satisfactory. It is the result of years of practical experience and study, and we can with confidence recommend it to our customers who may be contemplating a new lawn. As the price of the grass seed represents only a small part of the actual investment it is therefore false economy to purchase a cheap grade of lawn seed. When figuring how many pounds of seed required, figure 1 pound to every 200 square feet.

How to Make a Good Lawn

Plough and grade area to be sown removing all rubbish such as sticks, stones and perennial weed roots. If the soil is poor apply a heavy dressing of well rotted manure, (free from perennial weed seeds,) working it well into the soil. Cover the whole area with rich, clean soil four to six inches thick, which should be well pulverized and raked and rolled several times in order to secure a firm seed bed. Choose a calm day for sowing, otherwise much of the seed will be blown away by the wind. Distribute the seed as evenly as possible. After sowing, cover the seeds by raking the plot very lightly. Firm

the soil by rolling. This is very important and should not be neglected. Keep the plot moist after sowing and roll it again as soon as the grass has made about one inch of growth. Under favorable conditions the lawn will need mowing within one month from sowing. Usually the best time to sow seed is May 15 to July 1. (In sowing seed we have found it advisable to use only one half the seed, and rake it in. Then sow the other half in the opposite direction or crosswise and rake the second time. This will give a much more even catch of grass seed.)

PRUNING

The pruning of established shrubs is done to keep the plant within bounds, of shapely habit, and to encourage the growth of young, healthy

well ripened wood from the base, to eventually replace the old weak wood. Do not shear the top of a shrub, this only encourages a lot of new growth at the top which will be cut off next year. A shrub that is a mass of old wood, or wood of a twiggy nature will never produce flowers of good quality.

When to Prune

For the purpose of pruning, shrubs can be divided into two classes. Early flowering shrubs that flower on the old wood, and those that flower later in the season on wood of the current year's growth. Those that flower on the old wood should be pruned immediately after flowering, they will then make their new growth ready for flowering the following year. Shrubs that flower on the new wood should be pruned in late winter or early spring. No shrubs should be pruned in the fall, as the wounds do not have time to heal before the severe frosts set in.

Hedges should be trimmed so that they are narrower at the top. This method permits light and air to reach all the branches. A hedge that is allowed to become wider at the top will get thin and ragged at the base.

WINTER PROTECTION OF SHRUBS

To achieve the very best results use strongly recommended bending now and covering with soil, or wrapping with burlap, the following Roses, Shrubs, and Fruit.

F. J. Continental Rose	Silver-Leaf Dogwood
C. F. Meyer Rose	Dr. Van Houslei
Swedish	Sp. Triloba
Hydrangea	Sp. Andrew Watson
Flowering Almond	Red Herbert Rose

Note.—This soil covering should be removed the last week in April.

! Buy With Confidence !

ORDERS PLACED WITH US MEAN SATISFACTION TO YOU BECAUSE—

- 1.—You will have good results with our hardy acclimated plants grown here in the north.
- 2.—The well-shaped development of our stock will delight you.
- 3.—Our successful experience for twenty-five years as nurserymen and landscape designers insures dependable and reliable service.
- 4.—We help you with full planting directions and cultural care.

YOUR CORRESPONDENCE IS ALWAYS WELCOME

Consult us freely for any further information you need. We want the opportunity to help you and no effort will be spared to make every order we send you give entire satisfaction.

Lacombe Nurseries

Phone, No. 1

Lacombe, Alta.